THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1258] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

FOR SALE,
A TRACT of LAND,.

IN the county of Hanover, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. This land lies in the neighborhood of Dr. Robert Honeyman, and joins the lands of the late Gen Nelson. Col. William Fontaine, of Hanover, who is authorised to dispose of the property, will shew the premises to any person inclinable to purchase, and if more convenient to the purchaser to give property in exchange than to pay cash, property in the city of Richmond will be received in payment.

J. P. HOPKINS.

Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1804. tf

William Jones,
OF PHILADELPHIA, AND
Neil McCoull,
OF RICHMOND,

BEING appointed to settle the business of ROSS & FORD, the collection of debts devolves on NEIL McCOUL, who requests those indebted to come forward and give assurances when payment may be expected—as it is his duty to commence suits immediately against those who do not.

WILLIAM JONES.
NEIL McCOULL.

Richmond, October 17, 1804. 3w.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, four likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

BELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Paul, *dec'd on Tuesday, the 6th of November,*

ALL the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Crop of Corn and Fodder, Plantation Utensils, one Horse and one Cow, &c. Three months credit for all sums above Ten Dollars—and all under, cash.

At the same time will be rented, for one year, the PLANTATION said deceased lived on—and sundry NEGROES to be hired.

JOHN NEW, Ex'or.

October 26.

Washington Henry Academy.

THE Trustees of the above Academy having repaired all the buildings which are now* attached to that institution; consisting of a convenient dwelling-house, smoke house, dairy, kitchen & school house; wish to engage for the ensuing year, a teacher, capable of instructing youth in the dead languages, practical mathematics, and the English language grammatically.

On Saturday the 10th of November next, a meeting of the trustees will be had on the premises; at which time and place, gentlemen qualified as above, and desirous of obtaining the situation, are respectfully invited to attend, in order that the trustees may select from among the candidates the one who shall be the best approved by a majority of the board.

The teacher who shall be thus chosen, shall have appropriated to his use in addition to the above houses, at least 250 acres of land. The situation of Washington Henry Academy is in the centre of a populous and respectable neighborhood, about ten miles from Richmond, is remarkably healthful, and possesses the advantage of some excellent springs of water.

THOMAS TINSLEY, *President of the Trustees.*

* The principal building was destroyed some years ago by fire. 3t

Hanover county, October 15th, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, on the premises at the house lately occupied by George Parrott, dec. if fair, if not, on the next fair day,

ALL the LAND of the estate of Drury Ragsdale, dec. directed by his will to be sold—lying in the county of Mathews, supposed to contain upwards of seven hundred acres—The plat and title papers will be shewn on the day of sale.—This land having been recently advertised, let it now suffice to say that there is but a small part cleared & the balance is loaded with valuable building timber, and the soil very rich. Terms of sale, one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, upon giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

JOHN FOX, *Adm'r. with the will annexed of* D. Ragsdale, *dec.*

October 22d, 1804. 5w

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no flesh marks perceivable, wears ear-holes, has good teeth, and dressed like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore*; the latter, a shoemaker at *Alexandria* in this state—and that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.

May 15th, 1804. 1aw12w*

Mr. GILBERT RICKS—

SIR,

YOU are hereby notified, that on Friday the second day of November next, at Goochland courthouse, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Joseph Gray, to be read as evidence in my suit (as assignee of George Slaughter) against you, now depending in Albemarle court; at which time you may attend, if you think proper. Y'rs.

WM. O. ALLEN.

Williamsburg, October 4th, 1804. 1aw2dNo.

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE RE-PUBLISHED, BY JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

COURTNEY's

LAST EDITION OF HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,

With an additional number entirely NEW.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st day of September, 1804.

BETWEEN
Clara Horton, Plaintiff,
AND
Elijah Horton, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 3d day of October, 1604.

BETWEEN
James Robinson, Plaintiff,
AND
Thomas Bullett and Thomas Harrison, executors of Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, who was heir at law of Thomas Bullett, deceased, Helen Bullett and the said Thomas Bullett, Alexander Scott Bullett, devisees of the said Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Scott Bullet not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 29th day of September, 1804,

BETWEEN
William Harris, administrator of Francis Thorpe, *Pltf.*
AND
Moses Austin & Company, *Dfts.*

THE defendants, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the court this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed, and refer the accounts between the parties to one of the commissioners, to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be so stated.

Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Assurance Society against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, held at the General Office on the 13th August, 1804—

RESOLVED, That if a building is pulled down, the owner or his representative shall immediately, or as soon as the case will permit, give due notice to the president or principal agent, on which the building shall be considered as withdrawn.

RESOLVED, That if a reversioner or remainderman has declared for a building held by a tenant for life or for years, the insurance shall be void, and the premium and quota paid shall be returned to him, her or them, unless the tenant for life or years join in the insurance. But if the buildings be of wood & besituated in any town, in any such case, the insurance shall continue to be void, though the tenant for life or for years be willing to join in such insurance.

RESOLVED, That where a building has been insured and has already or shall hereafter be removed, the owner thereof shall give due notice to the principal agent, then in such case the insurance shall go on the same, as if such removal had not been made.—Provided that a particular description and plan of the situation of that and the buildings contiguous thereto accompany the notice, with a certificate from two respectable freeholders, that the value of the building or buildings are not diminished thereby; and in case the rate of hazard is increased, the owner pay up the difference of premium.

RESOLVED, That in all cases where the insurance shall be suggested to be void, by reason of the incompetency of the person declaring, or of the property declared for insurance, a certificate on oath shall be produced to the Board of Directors, signed and sworn to by the person who has declared, or his representative, and therein stating and certifying the particular cause or causes suggested in avoidance of the assurance, and on such certificate being so produced, the Board of Directors shall, if they be of opinion that such cause or causes are sufficient to avoid the assurance, pass a warrant to refund the premium or quota paid, on deducting one dollar for the original entry, and paying for the endorsements according to law; the discharge shall be according to the form prescribed by the President and Directors.

A true copy from the Records,

W. F. AST, Principal Agent.

Power of Attorney for any claim against the Society, must be acknowledged before a magistrate and be accompanied with his certificate.

Buildings declared for insurance by persons who do not hold the buildings and the land on which they stand, in fee simple, or on lease renewable for ever, do not stand insured—the circumstances must be made known to the Board of Directors.

W. F. AST, Principal Agent.

Blank Bills of Exchange

FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

Westham Iron Foundery,
NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on every approved plan; backs, jams and back lay; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 15 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
Dollars,		80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
Dollars,		10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
Dollars,		80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
Dollars,		130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
Dollars,		125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
Dollars,		125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of*	10,000	20,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000	15,000
49 *ditto of*	1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*		155
Dollars,		125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincher; Chapman Johnston, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country

FOR SALE OR RENT,
A Brick Lumber House,

ON the Cross-street, leading to Shockoe warehouse, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerson. Possession to be given the 1st of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 eawtf

NOTICE.
Valuable Lands for Sale.

At Hanover court-house, on Wednesday the 24th day of October next, will be exposed to sale at Auction,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND;

ONE of them containing 775½ acres, more or less, and is commonly known and called by the name of BYRD'S TRACT, part whereof lies in Goochland and part in Hanover.

The other Tract contains 100 acres, more or less, and lies in Hanover. The subscriber believes that the latter Tract is commonly known by the name of FENTON'S PLACE. Both Tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together. These Lands are about 22 miles from the city of Richmond, in a healthy situation and an agreeable neighborhood.

The sale will be made by virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Thompson and Jane Isabella his wife, and Wm. Du Val, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following, to secure the payment of a debt due from the said Thomas Thompson to Murdock, Fearns, and Co.—and which deed of trust the subscriber was authorised to carry into effect, by a deed of assignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompson and George Yuille, dated the 23d day of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following. The terms of sale are—one third of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale—one third in 12 months—and the other third in 18 months from the day of sale. Bond and approved security will be required, as also a deed of trust upon the land—and a deed of conveyance with special warranty will be executed to the purchaser, by

CHARLES COPLAND.

Richmond, Sept. 10th, 1804. 1awtds

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

From English papers, received at Philadelphia, by the Active, Jones.

STOCKS, Aug. 30, one o'clock.
3 per Cent Red. 57 ¼
3 per Cent Cons. 57, 56⅞
4 per Cent Cons. 75¾ ½
Imp. 3 per Ct. Ann. 56⅞
Omnium, 6¼ premium.
Cons. for Acc. 57½ ¾

OF THE INVASION.

PARIS, August 10.

The final embarkation of the troops on our coast will, we are assured, take place soon after the 15th inst.

DONDON, Sept. 1.

A frigate arrived at Dover on Monday, from the French coast, and sent two officers on shore, but the utmost pains were used to prevent the people on shore having any communication with the boat's crew. From this it is inferred that the officers bring important communications relative to the enemy's movements.

By intelligence received from our squadron off the Texel, it appears, that the enemy's fleet is completely ready to put to sea, every ship having as much provisions on board as they can conveniently carry for the use of the troops, who are in a constant state of readiness to embark.

A very general, but, we believe, wholly unfounded report, prevailed yesterday, that the islands of Jersey and Guernsey had been attacked by the enemy.

August 27.

The alarm of Invasion continue to be supported with unremitting industry, and reports are daily circulated that government receives new intelligence of the enemy's determination to hazard the attempt: and the public mind has been further agitated by a circular letter issued by the secretary of state for the home department; but so long as certain connections exist, we shall never cease to be *alarmed.** Such men would, however, do well to recollect the fable of the shepherd's boy and the wolf:—the boy gave the alarm so repeatedly, that in the moment of danger no person would listen to him. Whatever may be the intentions of the enemy, such is the state of our national defence, that it may well suppress every sentiment of anxiety, and render unnecessary those spurs to national courage, which it seems it is the object of those alarms to excite. The foreign Journals afford no ground whatever to justify the apprehensions which have been suggested; nor is it consistent with the acknowledged cunning of the French emperor to suppose that he would hazard so dangerous an experiment at a moment when so many of the European powers are ready to pour the phial of vengeance on his devoted head. If the threats of Bonaparte's invasion be not carried into immediate execution, they must experience a very long procrastination.

But we have so often delivered our opinion concerning the Invasion, about which the noise is now almost as loud as it was last year at this time, that we have nothing to add. The desperate character of Bonaparte rendered the taking of some hazardous and precipitate step by no means improbable at first. But since we have seen that he can controul his impetuosity, and since the dangers and difficulties of the attempt to him are certainly not lessened since last year, and since for many months his preparations have been as perfect as they are at this moment, there can be little doubt that the same reasons which have kept him quiet hitherto will keep him quiet yet. As to the information which we are daily hearing that government has received, it must be observed, government has been receiving information plentifully for twelve months past.

We agree perfectly, that Bonaparte is ready, completely ready, and has long been so; and wants but a favorable opportunity to let us see and feel it. But if we remain, as we ought to do, on our guard, that favorable opportunity he will never find. It is well known, besides, to be the opinion of some of Bonaparte's most confidential counsellors, that this

lingering warfare is the most fatal which he can wage with us. We are not of opinion that a defensive warfare is so ruinous to us as they, and some intelligent persons here too, imagine; not that France is suffering less from her military establishment than we are. It is true, however, that France had in peace, and would have kept up had peace continued, nearly as great a military establishment as she now has. As for as this alters the case, the difference is in her favor. She is wasting in war nearly as she would have wasted in peace; we are wasting in war, who would have been getting powerful in peace.

Movements of the Enemy's flotilla.

"*Dover, Aug. 27.*—After I wrote yesterday, the atmosphere became very clear, and in the evening the French coast could be seen with great distinctness. The camp at Boulogne could be plainly discerned; it seems to have been considerably increased of late; and the soldiers could be discovered at large. The French gun-boats have been coming out of Boulogne ever since Friday evening, a few at a time, and although they did not appear from our heights to amount to more than a hundred, yet by a Folkstone lugger, which was off Boulogne yesterday, we are assured they amounted last night to three hundred and fifty outside the harbor, besides an immense number inside. Our Dungeness squadron, consisting of about eighteen ships of war, was yesterday evening at anchor to the west of Boulogne, and some of our smaller vessels were cruizing to and fro. Some of the French gun-brigs put off from the rest, still keeping within cover of the land batteries, and seemed to wish to provoke our cruizers firing at them. This enticed some of our vessels to go too near the shore, to return their fire, and thus they were brought within range of the land batteries, the firing fro which was tremendous, covering the whole coast with smoke. The Immortalite frigate went in and fired several broadsides at the enemy, and so did some smaller vessels. One of these was plainly seen from our heights to be a black-sided cutter, supposed to be the Constitution cutter, of Dover, 150 tons, 12 guns, and 40 men. Suddenly, the persons looking through glasses from our heights missed her, and on looking narrowly, they discovered her mast above water; soon afterwards, they saw many boats put off from our other ships to pick up the men, as they supposed; and as the crews of those boats held up their oars, after they had reached their object, it was concluded that all the crew of the cutter was saved. All this was plainly seen from our heights, about half past six last night, and no doubt was entertained that the enemy had sunk one of our cutters by their land batteries; but the fact not being positively certain, as persons looking from the heights are sometimes deceived, and the mail coach having set off, no account of this event could be sent to London last night. This morning, however, by the arrival of the lugger at Folkstone, the whole of what was seen from the heights has been confirmed. The cutter was struck by a bomb about half past six o'clock. It heeled on one side, and took in a deal of water, but it soon after righted, when the crew got out their sweeps, and made signals of distress. The Immortalite frigate immediately stood in between the cutter and the land, and fired several broadsides at the French flotilla and at the batteries, to cover the cutter, which was retreating with its sweeps occasionally falling on one side, and taking in water as if she had been struck and cut open by the bomb on that side. The Immortalite sent out all her boats to pick up the crew, and other boats were likewise sent out, to the number of about thirty; they were in a few minutes near the cutter, and took out her men. It is supposed the crew were all saved, as the boats held up their oars in signal that no man was lost. When any are lost, one or two oars are held down in proportion to the number who suffer. Soon after the men were saved, the cutter went to the bottom.—When the Immortalite went in and fired, the blazes and smoke both from her and the land batteries, were dreadful. Many shots could be seen fall considerably on this side of her, and some bombs fell so near as to splash her sides with water. Indeed, it is not doubted, that she received several shot, and probably sustained some damage.

When the Immortalite and another frigate got under weigh, some persons on our heights expected to see our whole squadron get under weigh also; and that the enemy was actually going to attempt to come over. The vessels were full of soldiers.—They remained, however, very snug under the cover of our batteries, when the night fell, and this morning they were in the same position. One of the frigates put into our roads this morning, and a boat put to shore with two officers. The moment they landed they saw the boat away, that the crew might not communicate with the spectators. Persons who viewed Boulogne within a few miles yesterday, and who have been at Gibraltar, say, it is fortified as strongly as that celebrated garrison, great additions and improvements having lately been made."

"*Sir, P. M.*—By a gentleman just come up here from Hythe, I have learnt, that the enemy has continued to send their flotilla out the whole of the tide, where they anchor in a line close in with the shore."

August 25.

Our troops along the coast are to be exercised in nautical manœuvres and sham fights. The attack is to be conducted by the small vessels belonging to our squadrons, and the sea fencibles, and the resistance to be made by the different encampments, in which the light artillery is particularly to be brought into action.

It is said Government has received certain advice that the enemy has taken his provision and stores on board, and thoroughly prepared to make his long-menaced attempt. This rumour has been followed by another, that orders have been issued to remove the French prisoners into the interior of the country. These reports naturally arise out of the circular letter written by Lord Hawkesbury to the Lord Lieutenants of Counties, and the speech made to the Brigade which Lord Banbury inspected on Thursday last, in Hyde Park, mentioning that it was probable the Volunteer would soon be called into actual service. We sincerely wish the attempt might be made immediately, which we have no doubt will set the question of invasion for ever at rest, and while it will add to the valour and glory of the British character, will overwhelm with discomfiture and disgrace the Imperial Dæmon and his disgraced legions of slaves and freebooters.

September 1.

No foreign intelligence of importance has reached town since our last. But the aspect of affairs with regard to the enemy's long looked for attempt on this country, becomes every day more interesting, as the demonstrations made by his armaments are daily more bold and seriously menacing.—Letters from Dover, by yesterday's post, state, that since Friday evening last, the enemy's boats have been venturing out of Boulogne; and, it is said, that no less than 350 have come out, and they are stated to be full of troops. The range themselves in a line close in shore, under the protection of the land batteries.

OF RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

August 28.

The Russian charge d'affaires, M. d'Oubril, remained at Paris on the 10th ult. not having received a definitive answer to the ultimatum he had delivered to the minister of foreign affairs. Immediately after the receipt of the ultimatum, M. Talleyrand went to the baths of Archambault, leaving his head clerk to transact the business of his department during his absence: but this clerk has not the power of going beyond the mere ordinary routine; of course, M. d'Oubril has not been able to procure an answer from him. It is obviously the wish of the French government to delay returning the answer required by Russia till the season is too far advanced for any active operations on her part.

All the Russians who had hitherto remained at Paris, it appears by letters from Frankfort, have left that city, and were returning to their own country.

The German and Dutch Journals are so much under the influence of the agents of the French government, that they cast very little light on the politics of the continent. They seem, however, to apprehend a confederacy among the northern powers; and while they decline making any comments on the subject, they do not attempt to discredit the rumor. For our own part, we are of opinion, that Russia, and the other powers who bear an hostile mind towards the Corsican, will not eagerly rush into the war, but wait until some disaster occurs to France, in the contest between this country and the legions of Bonaparte. If this is their feeling, it ought to be regarded as a negative support; and we should therefore hope, for their own credit and the well being of Europe, that they would manfully come forward, and by a great and glorious co-operation, give stability to peace, in the restoration of the repose of the world.

A private letter from Hamburgh, dated August 17th, says,—"The division of the Russian fleet, consisting of 9 ships of the line, and 7 frigates, cruizing before Bornholm, are those fitted out at Cronstadt, and the division of 7 ships and 9 frigates, in Kioger Bay, are those that sailed from Revel a month ago. Report says, that 10,000 land troops are embarked on board the former, but that there are none on board the latter, of which a part is destined to join our squadron in the German Sea, though, at and near Revel, 30,000 men are still assembled, ready to embark."

The Gottenburgh mail received yesterday brought the following intelligence:

"*Gottenburgh, August 20.*—A Russian fleet, of 3 sail of the line, and 3 frigates, is expected immediately to cruise in the North Sea. Orders have been received here to show them every attention and hospitality, should they at any time make this port."

Letters from Ostend mention, that Bonaparte has given orders to declare all the French ports from Ostend to Havre-de-Grace in a state of siege.

August 25.

The report of a considerable number of Russians having been landed in Danish Holstein, and that others were expected, seems to gain credit; and derives some support from the patronage which the emperor of Russia appears to bestow on the French princes. The interview between Louis XVIII. and the prince of Conde, duke of Orleans, &c. will be held at Riga; and it is thought that to these princes will be assigned, by the emperor, distinguished military commands. That the emperor of Russia is friendly to the general tranquility of Europe, there cannot be a doubt; and he seems not less desirous of giving independency to the unhappy relatives of the murdered Louis: this may be done by negociation; and he wisely thinks that with a Bonaparte, 'tis best to negociate sword in hand. Still we cannot enter into the opinion, that for the sake of re establing the Bourbons to the throne of France, Alexander will become the leader in a continental war.

COPENHAGEN, August 11.

A Russian fleet of nine ships and several feigates is cruising off Bornholm, but has not as yet entered our road. It is expected, however, that three or four ships of the line and three frigates will proceed to the North Sea, in which case they will make their appearance in our harbour.

ELSINEUR, August 11.

The Russian squadron, which is said to consist of seven ships of the line and 6 frigates, is now in the Kioger Bay.

The Russian envoy at Copenhagen, M. du Livakwitz, has been on board it.

It is stated that two ships of the line and some frigates will pass the Sound into the North Sea. There were no land forces on board this squadron.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, August 10.

Our journals again repeat the accounts before published, that the Russian charge d'affaires at Paris, M. d'Oubril, has given in a declaration from his court, requiring the evacuation of the territory of Hanover, and the Neapolitan states, an indemnification from the king of Sardinia, and his declaration has been sent to the French emperor at Boulogne.

The same journals state, that the court of Vienna exerts itself to accommodate the misunderstanding which has arisen between Russia and France.

August 29.

The Loire frigate, captain Maitland, has captured and carried into Cork, the Blonde privateer. She is remarkable for having taken the Wolverence, as well as for the mischief she has done our trade in the war.

A messenger arrived from Constantinople with dispatches which are said to contain an account of the rebel Turks having entered Belgrade, and put all the inhabitants to death.

PARIS, August 10.

General Lauriston set off for Vienna a few days since. His instructions are said to relate to the acknowledgment of the French emperor. After this point shall be agreed upon, a new envoy will proceed for Vienna.

The enemies of France continue to spread false reports. Lately they sent the Toulon fleet out, to take possession of the Moreau: at the same time they said that 50,000 Russians were going to Italy. The next day they asserted the emperor was ill, adding, that he was drowned; as if he could expose himself to be tossed about upon the sea, and put himself at the head of the flotilla during his supposed illness. The emperor, however, continues in the best state of health, notwithstanding all his great exertions.

The Loire has suddenly risen nine feet in the district of Nantz. The tocsin was sounded in the villages to give notice to the villagers to carry their hay from the low lands to places of safety. The rivers Allier and Lot have likewise overflowed their banks, and done a great deal of damage, carrying away quantities of grain and forage.

HAGUE, August 14.

General Marmont has gone from the camp of Zeist to Ostend, to the emperor Napoleon. General Grouchy commands at the camp during Marmont's absence. It is not yet fixed whether the emperor will visit it. The camp, with all its works and redoubts, has no more the appearance of a fortified town, than of a place for collecting an army.

The commanders of the English ships cruizing off our coast show great humanity in the execution of their orders for capturing all covered Dutch fishing schuyts.—Within these few days, an English frigate appeared off Scheveningen, with a flag of truce, and repeated the notice given, that the fishermen should by no means put to sea in fishing vessels with decks. Our captured fishermen are still detained in England, where money, collected in Holland, is distributed among them.

LEIPZIG, August 14.

According to the recent advices from Warsaw, the pretended poisoning story of the count of Lille and his family, is, on farther investigetion, a plan by the billiard-table keeper, Coulon, framed to obtain money by its discovery.

ITALY, August 8.

The English fleet, under the command of lord Nelson, blockaded the harbor of Genoa, very closely, and is resolved to attempt the destruction of the three ships of war, which have been built there, for the French.

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN ADVICES.

Received by the last Mail.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Hamburgh mails of Sunday and Wednesday were received yesterday. The conspiracy to poison Louis XVIII. is mentioned, but no further information is given on the subject. A Russian fleet of nine ships and some frigates, is said to be cruising in the roads of Copenhagen, but no mention is made of any troops having been landed.

OF THE INVASION.

The troops ready to embark in the expedition against this country amount, it is said, to one hundred thousand men. We never doubted that the attempt would be made, and several reasons induce us to think it will be made immediately. It is obviously Bonaparte's interest to attempt something, and speedily—he has done nothing this war splendid or brilliant—his attention has been principally occupied in the gratification of his personal vanity, in inventing plots for his rivals, and the bloody business of assassination. Neither the people nor the armies can view his actions without horror. Such a tyranny as his can subsist no longer than he possesses the support of the soldiery, and to have the support of the soldiery he must attempt some military atchievement. He must not suffer men's minds to dwell too much upon his government. The late event at Warsaw will perhaps induce him to accelerate the sailing of the expedition in order to divert, as much as possible, the public attention from them. In a very short time the passage, he knows, will be more hazardous.—These are the reasons that induce us to think the attempt, will soon be made.—A Morning Paper seems to be angry with Ministers for not being able to fix the precise period when it will be made. How they could obtain a knowledge of that which depends solely upon Bonaparte, which he has interest in concealing from them, we leave to that Paper to inform us.—All that they can obtain a knowledge of, is the state of the military and naval preparations—whether they are complete or not. They have ascertained that they are complete; and supposing that Bonaparte means to make the attempt, they naturally infer from the completion of the preparations, that the attempt will be made immediately.

As little blame, we think, is to be attached to Ministers for not undertaking an expedition at the present moment, as for not being able to state the precise time when the invasion would take place.—Without any feeling of dread of the enemy, and without any doubts with respect to the result of their attempt, we may be permitted to state, that the present is not quite the fittest period for sending a military force out of the country. It is not likely that we should make much impresion upon the enemy's coast, and we should scarcely oblige him to diminish that force which he has assembled for the purpose of invading us. His armies are sufficiently numerous to render any diminution in that quarter unnecessary.

August 27.

The cry of invasion is again revived, after a suspension of several months; whether with as much reason as formerly, it is difficult to say; but to judge from facts and appearances, the probability is much the same, our state of security the same, and the preparations of the enemy the same.

Indeed there is a general and dishonorable sameness in the contest itself, which, while it fills us with all the paroxisms and uneasiness of war, confers upon nothing of its dignity, and gives us nothing of that safety which is only to be purchased by victory.

Whilst at war with England singly, and whilst our diplomatic dexterity is so miserably thwarted on the continent, that nations, though involved in a general interest with us, and groaning under a tenfold weight of insult and oppression, refuse to become our allies against the common enemy, invasion must always be the talking horse of the French government. It is a menace easily made, though difficult, perhaps impossible, to carry into execution: it is the sword suspended over the head by a single thread, which fills us with momentary apprehension, though it is mathematically demonstrated to us that it cannot fall.

In short, the alarm it excites in England, exceeds, in a vast degree, the trouble which it costs the enemy to produce it. The machinery is easily worked; it is simple and cheap, but the effect is astonishing and incalculable; like some of the more simple mechanical powers which the experimental philosopher puts in motion, they are seen to operate in a manner and with an effect which astonishes himself, and he is filled with amazement that such wonders should be wrought with materials so mean and scanty, and by a process so simple and natural.

It is thus with France; she is struck dum by the powers of her own stratagem, and, reasoning herself into intrepidity by its effects, begins to mean something where she formerly meant nothing: she finds it a speculation which is turning to account, and prospers in defiance even of her own calculation.

If the arguments on this subject were not almost too trite to repeat, we should say, that the revenues of the enemy are not likely to be consumed by building gunboats at Boulogne, and navigating them, under the convoy of artillery, from Ostend to Brest; that it is no bad way of training sailors, and even soldiers too, in these expeditions which never venture out of sight of land, and which, by only exposing them to those engagements in which they are seldom worsted, familiarize them with English sloops and frigates, and abate, in some measure, the novelty of fear. It is of little consequence whether troops are encamped on the coast or in the centre of the kingdom, at Paris or at Havre.

The artifices of the enemy are sure and fatal; it is not in nature but they must tell in time, and the eye of the political philosopher will easily mark the progress of their successes. They are already felt upon the stock exchange, the duties and the customs; these perceable battles and bloodless victories are read in the Gazettes in bankrupts and insolvencies: their slow and wasting power felt in every loan we make, and in every tax we impose. Like a death by the visitation of heaven, or a stroke of lightning, the poor wretch gives up the ghost, and if we search his body for the wound, we are unable to find any place in which mortality entered.

It was an expression of the great lord Chatham, "that England was no longer an island, that she was to be sought for on the continent."

To be successful, therefore, in any war, she must seek her enemy on the continent. If she retreats, and shrinks back upon herself, she relinquishes glory without acquiring safety. It is not by concentration, but diffusion, that her influence will be felt; she must, as it were, dissipate and extend herself wherever the enemy is found, in order to become formidable and secure.

COPY.—(CIRCULAR.)

Whitehall, Aug. 20. 1804.

"My Lord,

"I have received his majesty's commands to communicate to your lordship the enclosed particulars of an arrangement to be adopted in the several counties of Great-Britain, in the event of the invasion of the country in force by the enemy. His majesty relies on your zeal and exertions in giving effect, within the country committed to your charge, to these regulations, which in the supposed crisis may become indispensable, for the purpose of preventing the confusion which, in the first moment of alarm, might otherwise arise, and of the utmost importance with a view to the operations of his majesty's army, to the protection of the property of individuals, and to the internal peace and tranquility of the country.

"I request that your lordship would inform me, with as little delay as possible, of the names of the magistrates to whom you would propose to entrust the different divisions within the county of and that you would communicate to them the heads of the proposed arrangements, and concert with them as to the most effectual means of carrying them into complete execution.

"It is essential, that the magistrates who are thus employed, should, if possible, be persons not holding commissions as volunteer officers, nor liable on any other account to be removed from the county in which they reside.

"His majesty has the fullest reliance that, in the event of the enemy succeeding in making good a landing on the coast of this kingdom, the loyalty and public spirit of all classes of his subjects will induce them to submit to sacrifice, and to concur in every exertion which the safety of the country may render necessary; and that they will be impressed with the conviction that the peace and good order of those districts which shall not be attacked by the enemy, will contribute most effectually to assist the exertions of his forces in those parts of the country which may become the theatre of the war, and of enabling him thereby to bring the contest in which we may be engaged to a speedy and glorious termination.

"I have only to add, that directions will be given to the general, or other officer commanding the district in which the county is included, to communicate with your lordship on the subject of these regulations, and to afford you every assistance in carrying them, if necessary, into execution.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"HAWKESBURY."

"*To the Lord Lieutenants of counties in Great Britain.*"

Regulations for the preservation of good order to be adopted in case of actual invasion, in each county in Great-Britain.

August 12.

The magistrates of each division of the county remaining at home, to sit daily at the place to be appointed in each division for that purpose.

To procure the trust-worthy house-keepers to enrol themselves to serve as special constables under their orders, where the same has not been already done pursuant to the secretary of state's circular letter of the 8th of November last.

To be attended at the place appointed for each division by an officer of the volunteer force, if any should remain in that division, and by the chief or superintendant of the special constables enrolled for that division. Such volunteer officer and chief of the special constables to receive and execute orders of the magistrates, in preventing and quelling disturbances, in taking up and conveying offenders to prison, in supplying escorts for all military purposes required by the general or other officer left in command of the district, and in furnishing a guard for the county gaol or other prison, if wanted.

If, contrary to expectation, any impediments should occur in the regular supply of the different markets, every assistance to be afforded to the persons who are accustomed or who offer to supply them, and escorts to be granted in cases where it may be necessary for the secure passage and conveyance of cattle and provisions.

The constables within each division, assisted by patroles of volunteers, if requisite, to see that all public houses within the same are orderly and regularly conducted, and, if thought necessary by the magistrates, to be shut at such hours as they may direct; and to bring all unknown persons, who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, before the magistrates.

A certain portion of the constables and volunteers, in rotation, to go to such different rounds in the night, as shall from time to time be prescribed by the magistrates of the division, to whom they are to make their report each morning.

The magistrates of each division to report daily to the lieutenant of the county, or deputy lieutenants, within the division appointed to receive the same.

The lieutenant or deputy lieutenants so appointed, to report all matters of importance immediately to the secretary of state for the home department, and to the general officer left in command of the district, or to the officer who shall be appointed by him within the county to receive the same, to whom they are to apply in case of wanting further military aid.

A letter from Vienna, of the 10th inst. says, "the French intrigues have hitherto failed to obtain from our Sovereign the acknowledgment of Bonaparte, in his imperial dignity; though neither offers nor threats have been wanting to induce our court to consent to such an act. This is so much the more humiliating to the Usurper, as the French Minister, Champigny, immediately after the arrival of the courier who carried the *senatus consultus*, which proclaimed the Corsican an Emperor of the French, began to make great preparations for a pompous audience in a new character; at the same time that his hireling Gazetteers in Germany, announced, that our court would send Prince D'Esterhazi as an extraordinary ambassador to congratulate Bonaparte. Since the departure of the Imperial Family from this capital for their summer residence, and the silence of Count Cobentzel at Paris, announced to all Europe the impertinence

and imposture of the Usurper and of his emissary, the latter has not been able to shew himself any where in which he is not laughed at for the ridiculous presumption of himself and of his master. He therefore demanded his recal; and Bonaparte, as a reward for what he has suffered on account of his vanity has appointed him a Minister of the Interior. His successor is not yet known, and many think only a Charge d'Affairs will remain here on the part of France; that Cobentzel will return, and a person of the same rank take care of our interest in France, until, by some arrangements, it is finally determined upon whether we shall make common cause with Russia and England, or follow the example. A courier is daily expected from Paris, with dispatches, which, our politicians, pretend, will either cause us in a few weeks to acknowledge the new Emperor of the French, or to sign new treaties with the Courts of St. Petersburgh and St. James's. The Prussian Ambassadors here and in Russia, do, however, every thing in their power to prevent the explosion of another continental war; though at the same time they have declared, that no new treaties have been concluded, nor are there any that bind the Cabinet of Berlin to that of St. Cloud."

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THE LATE DUKE D'ENGHIEN.

[The following letter, which was the last, we understand, the murdered prince ever wrote, we have translated from that excellent publication, "PELTIER's Ambigu, of yesterday.]

Letter from the Duke D'Enghien, to Mr———, at Vienna.

Ettenheim, electorate of Baden, Feb. 15, 1804.

SIR—Having been informed by General D'Equevilly of the alacrity with which you were kind enough to communicate to your Government my anxious desire to be employed during the course of the present war, and of the very particular regard which you have made on this occasion testified towards me, I feel much satisfaction in acknowledging how deeply I am affected by that testimony of your kindness towards me; and I could lose no time in returning the sincere expression of gratitude which it is so justly entitled to from me.

It is, therefore, with the fullest confidence, that I again repeat, what, no doubt, General D'Equevilly has already informed you of—the complete torpor and state of inactivity in which I am doomed to languish, while the road to honour lies open to so many others, weighs heavier and heavier upon me every day, and becomes a burthen I am utterly unable to support. I am only anxious to afford your government due proofs of my gratitude and zeal, I presume to hope, that the English will not deem me unworthy to concur with them in combating our implacable enemies, and that they will allow me to share their dangers, and likewise come in for a portion of their glory.

The request I make is wholly unconnected with any interest growing immediately out of the cause of my family; and its sole object is to obtain a post in your family, or some honourable commission. It differs so very widely from that report which at another moment was made by those members of my family who were then resident in England, that I cannot help entertaining a well grounded hope, that it will be attended, with a happier result. You will oblige me exceedingly, sir, by your laying every possible stress upon that difference. It is unquestionably a sacred duty for us to promote to the last extremity, our cause, and to serve our lawful sovereign; but it is also a duty very urgent and very dear to my heart, which I feel solicitous to be permitted to perform, in serving my benefactors, and to manifest towards them a gratitude, which is equally sincere and disinterested. This desire has long actuated my heart, and daily acquires a new degree of ardour.

Let me therefore request, sir, you will have the goodness confidentially to point out the means by which I may yet attain my object; and you may already rest satisfied of my warmest gratitude, as well as of my very particular esteem and distinguished consideration.

L. A. H. DE BOURBON,
Duc D'Enghien.

[The following is also extracted from M. Peltier's Ambigu.]

Article extracted from "the Bee of the North," of the 10th Aug 1804.

WARSAW, July 30.—The Count de Lisle, who was to quit this city the 26th of this month, did not set out until this day for Grodno. A business which would have astonished the city of Warsaw, if, unfortunately, it had been carried into execution, had delayed the departure of that prince.—He has had complete proof that some individuals who now inhabit this city, have sought not only his life, but that of his family and servants. No less than an attempt has been made to poison them all with arsenic. The count de Lisle has received all the proofs, and drawn up a proces verbal, and the whole has been put into the hands of justice, which will probably proceed against the offenders, if they have not already escaped from this city.—We have seen the original protest of Louis XVIII. against the thing that has been done, and is doing. With the exception of one trifling omission, it is the same as that we have read in the Moniteur.

From the Gottenburgh Mail.

GOTTENBURGH, Aug. 12.—The Prince de Conde, the Duke of Orleans, and another of the French princes, are very soon expected at Riga, where, it is said, that two English frigates are to convoy them; they will proceed from thence to some convenient place in the Russian dominions to meet Louis XVIII. leave having been given by the Emperor of Russia for that purpose; their avant-couriers passed through Gottenburgh for Riga on the 10th inst.

VIENNA, August 4.

The Archduke Charles has been attacked with an indisposition which, however, is but slight, though it will prevent him from going to the camp at Pest, but his royal highness will visit the camp near Brunn and Prague.

The Turkish empire continues in a most turbulent and unsettled state, and is shook to the centre by the insurgents. The government of the Porte represents the affairs of the empire in rather a prosperous state, while private letters from Constantinople exhibit them in a worse state than ever.—The accounts from Egypt also totally differ from those received from the seat of the Turkish government. It is asserted that the Beys are in complete possession of Cairo, and the distraction that exists among the contending factions is such as renders it difficult to say which will be triumphant.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16.

On Thursday last the Legislature of this state convened in this city.

TIMOTHY PITKIN, Jun. Esq. was chosen Speaker—NATHANIEL ROSSITER and SYLVANUS SACKUS, Esqrs. Clerks.

The Upper House, having in the forenoon formed a *quorum*, the Governor delivered to both houses the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

So few are the public concerns which particularly relate to this state, and which have occurred since our last session, that I shall have occasion to detain you but a short time by this public communication.

A letter from his excellency governor Strong, of Massachusetts will be laid before you, conveying certain resolutions of the legislature of that commonwealth, respecting an alteration proposed by them to be made, in the Constitution of the United States. The proposal of an elder sister state, will, I presume, gain from you its merited consideration; and will meet such decision as your wise and prudent judgment thought proper.

A circular letter of the 24th of September last has been received from the secretary of state for the United States, notifying to this state, that the amendment, proposed during the last session of Congress, to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for President and Vice-President of the Union, has been ratified by three fourths of the several states.—This letter will now be communicated for your information.

Since the last session of the legislature, there have been forwarded for the use of this state, from the department of state for the United States, four hundred and fifty-five copies of the United States' Laws, passed at the second session of the seventh congress. These copies are to be distributed by the comptroller to the several towns agreeably to law.

The legislature will recollect, that a new election of a President and Vice-President of the Union is to take place in December next. The electors for this purpose to be appointed by this state, will have to be chosen before the close of this session.

In the course of the present year, we are arrived at the result of the French revolution—a result, such as many wise politicians and enlightened civilians, have long since predicted. After twelve years ardent pursuit of liberty and republicanism; after destroying their existing form of government, with its royal head; after framing and presenting to the people a variety of new constitutions, for the security of their republican government and equal right; all which have given place to each other in rapid succession, without the wished for effect:—And after scenes of terrible confusion and tumult, attended with a vast expence of blood and treasure, a monarchy is again resorted to by that nation, with a stronger arm, and more despotic power, than the one which had been overturned. Could it be, that another lesson of caution and prudence in revolutionary pursuits, was necessary for the admonition of this or any other country, the people might look to this recent result in France, and learn wisdom from the awful experience and misfortunes of that great and powerful nation.

Should any well intentioned individuals in our country endeavor to satisfy their minds with an idea that similar measures may be better managed here than in France; or that a well informed people, engaged in like pursuits, may say with regard to their reform, "thus far will we go, and no farther; and here shall the tempestuous billows of revolution be stayed," let such persons, recollect, that in France, and among their enlightened men, the same ideas prevailed at their first outset: and let such persons also consider, before it is too late, how miserably in that nation, such ideas have been disappointed in the experiment, and, pausing on this event, let them seriously reflect that like measures will probably produce like fatal misfortunes, and finally terminate in like unhappy issue. The world has long since been taught, that despotism is the rank weed that springs from the rich soil of anarchy.

Wishing you our wonted harmony in the progress of our general business, I offer you my hearty concurrence in such measures as may be judged most conducive to the general welfare and happiness of the people.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

New-Haven, Oct. 11, 1804.

His excellency then communicated to the two houses, the letter, referred to in his speech, from gov. Strong, enclosing the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States. Also, the letter from the secretary of state accompanying the copies of the laws of the United States. And also, the letter from the secretary of state, notifying him that the amendment of the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress, respecting the mode of choosing the President and Vice-President, was ratified by three fourths of the states—and has consequently become a part of the constitution.

NEW YORK, October 24.

London papers during the last two or three days have poured in upon us like a flood, but without affording much gratification to the expecting quidnunc. Yesterday morning we received London papers by the ship Jupiter to the 3d of September; and, after we had prepared the most material of their contents for the press, the ship Mary, Wood, came up in 40 days from Liverpool, and our file of English papers is extended to the 12th. The rumour of invasion, it will be perceived, has melted into "thin air;" and though such an event is well provided against in England, there are not wanting well informed men who still persevere in the opinion that it will never be seriously attempted.

We are under the necessity of confining our extracts principally to articles of the latest date. To-morrow, if nothing more important intervenes, we shall continue our selections from the intermediate papers.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.

☞ Our Correspondent in London, under date of August 28, furnishes us with an abstract of the rumours and minor events of the time. Captain Dance, who so gallantly preserved the China fleet, against Admiral Linois, in addition to the pecuniary reward which he received from the East-India Company, has experienced the strongest marks of royal favor and approbation. He was introduced to the King, who conferred upon him the order of knighthood. He is now *Sir Nathaniel Dance.*

The displeasure expressed in the American papers, (says our correspondent) at the imprudent expressions of Mr. Livingston, relating to Mr. Drake, has been observed with much satisfaction on this side the water; and as a very handsome acknowledgment for this sentiment of disapprobation, we have just heard, that the British officers, whose conduct was so offensive off New-York, have been superseded.

"His Majesty on Wednesday last, made a large sale of his Spanish sheep, for the purpose of disseminating the breed. Sir Joseph Banks superintended the sale, which brought enormous prices.

"Corn has been raising in price in our market in a manner very alarming to the poor. The quartern loaf is now one shilling! It is well for the peace of the country, that the poor, neither by nature nor education, are qualified to connect causes with events; for otherwise, we should soon break out into disturbances."

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An extraordinary race was run at York, England, the 22d of August between Mrs. Thornton, wife of Col. Thornton and a Mr. Flint. Upwards of 100,000 spectators are said to have been present, and the bets amounted to 200,000*l.* The distance was 4 miles. During the first 3 miles, Mrs. T. took the lead; but Mr. F. gained on her in the last mile, and finally beat by about two distances. The course was run in 9 minutes and 59 seconds.

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From the United State's Gazette.

HUME in his XVIII. number of "the Review of Jefferson's Administration," seems to think that the proceedings against Judge Chase, were only *the commencement* of a concerted plan, for the removal of all the judges of the supreme court (we order things differently in Pennsylvania, and try three or four at a time) or otherwise to make them sensible, that they must consider themselves dependent on the present administration, and ruling party.

In this, Hume may be so far correct; but as the party have yet a great deal of important work to do, and may *from present appearances* begin to think they will be rather straitened for time; it is highly probable we shall hear of an amendment to the constitution being proposed in the next session of congress, for making the judges *less independent.*

In "the defence of Jefferson's administration," published in Smith's paper at Washington, it is roundly asserted that Mr. Jefferson never advised "nor made use of his influence, for the removal of "the judges of the circuit courts." This is a barefaced misrepresentation. It is well known and remembered how extremely *officious* Mr. Jefferson was in procuring the lists of causes pending in the different circuit courts, and in endeavouring to show that their services might be dispensed with—and his son in law Mr. Eppes, was one of the most active members of the Virginia junto, in the whole of the business.

It is a truth not to be questioned, that no country can long maintain its liberty, whose courts of justice are not independent both of the people, and of the other branches of the government. We have more to fear on this score, than from all the electioneering schemes and tricks of all the governors, magistrates, and constables in the United States, with the president at their head. On this subject we will take the liberty of mentioning an observation of Mr. Hemphill, in the debate on the removal of the judges. "If, said he, it is in the "power of human wisdom to contrive and select a "spot, where the streams of justice shall flow pure "and uncontaminated, it will be in a tribunal of "enlightened and independent judges."

As to Pennsylvania, she is humbled to the dust; her measures are no longer directed by her own sons; and many of her federal citizens having given up the cause, talk loud, and wait for a miracle, or for the democrats to propose federal representatives!

AN AMERICAN.

EMPIRE OF HAYTI.

Programme for the proclamation of the Emperor.

On Saturday the 8th inst. all troops of the garrison, in the best order possible, will march under arms to the Camp de Mars, at two o'clock A. M. precisely, and form in square battalion.

At 3 o'clock the members of all the civil and military authories, having assembled in the house of the commandant general of the divisions, shall proceed to the Camp-de-Mars in the following order:

1st. The public teachers conducting a great number of their pupils. 2d. A deputation of the body of artisans, preceded by a chief artisan. 3d. A deputation of agriculturists, preceded by one of their principal members. 4th. A deputation of foreign commerce, preceded by one of its members, 5th. A deputation of national commerce, preceded by one of its members. 6th. The members of justice and the ministerial officers. 7th. The health officers of the army, attached to the division. 8th. The officers of the marine military. 9th. The etat-major of the place, connected with that of the circuit. 10th. The administrators and those in their employ. 11th. The general commanding the divisions accompanied by his etat major.

The procession shall be preceded and followed by a platoon of grenadiers, and a detachment of grenadiers shall line the way on both sides.

Arrived at the Camp-de Mars, all the drums shall beat the march, and the procession shall proceed to an amphitheatre, which shall be prepared for their use.

The act announcing the nomination of the Emperor shall be read in a loud and intelligible voice: a discharge of musketry and cannon, which shall be repeated by all the forts of the city and vessels in the harbor, shall succeed the reading of the act.

After this ceremony, the troops shall file off in the best order possible, and march to the church, and form in order of battle.

The procession, in the order above-mentioned, shall also proceed to the church, where a Te Deum in thanksgiving for this memorable day shall be sung: During the Te Deum a second discharge of musketry and cannon shall be made.

After the Te Deum the procession shall return still in the same order, to the house of the General of Division.

The fete shall terminate by a grand illumination in all quarters of the City.

Done at Port-au-Prince, the 6th September 1804, first year of independence.

The General of Division.

(Signed) A PETION.

For Freight or Charter,
To any Port in Europe,
The Ship CHARLOTTE,
CAPTAIN PETERS,
Burthen 320 hhds. Tobacco—just arrived at City-Point from Liverpool, being her first voyage. Apply to Captain Peters, at City-Point, or
WALTER & THO's. COLQUHOUN.
Petersburg, Oct. 26, 1804. 2/c

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s 6th.
Wheat,	8s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	48s6 do.
Fine do.	37s6 do.
Corn,	36s do.
Hemp, (clean)	48l to 50l do.
Iron,	33l to 36l do
Whiskey,	3s9 to 4s do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

There are certain people, so swell'd with the idea of self-importance, that it is continually escaping in timid expression; and is apt to alter the dimensions of every thing they deign to meddle with. Neither physical or moral nature can avoid its influence; a hillock grows to a mountain, a trifling imprudence is aggravated into a serious crime, which arouses theirs, and consequently the public indignation. Then, like the *Champion* in the Enquirer, they sally forth in complete armour, perhaps to rescue some distress'd damsel, and couching the ponderous lance, rush to encounter——a windmill!!! What mighty harm was there, in viewing the gay parterre, to remark some beautiful flowers, which seem to enjoy the meridian sun, and to reflect his concentred rays with additional lustre; while others, equally beautiful, close their leaves, and retiring from our view, appear to shun the midday glare? Could an observation so simple have call'd forth those terrible expressions, "pestilential sieve," "poisoned daggers," "pillory," "racks" & "tortures," which dance thro' all the mazes of metaphorical confusion along the sounding periods of that elaborate essay? Perhaps they are the "dilecta membra poetæ," which make an awkward and ridiculous figure, because the author has not genius enough to arrange them into verse. They are certainly the offspring of a distemper'd imagination, to whose gloomy and contracted view, only the horrid train of crimes and punishments seems to have been familiar. Indeed it may be, mere a piece of professional pedantry; and I, for my sins, may have fallen into the hands of a public prosecutor.

BICKERSTAFF.

The Journal du Soir, a Paris paper, of the 29th Thermidor, (August 17th) says—"Mr. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, has received his letters of recall, and is about to return home. We are assured that he solicited this, but we are ignorant of the motives by which he has been actuated."

By the annual account displayed in the circular yearly epistle of the society of Quakers in England, it appears that the amount of suffering money paid by them during the preceding year was 12,630*l.* of which 9370*l.* had been paid for "tythes, priests' demands, and those called church rates," and 3260*l.* for demands of a military nature. This society has a general fund for the payment of the above recited taxes, which their tenets forbid them to pay, otherwise than upon compulsion. They farther explain in their printed statement, that tythes are not so refunded.

The Batavian national debt amounts to 1000 millions of florins (400,000,000*l.* sterling.) The following are the particulars of this debt from the foundation of the republic: In 1579, Holland owed only 1,000,000, (80,000*l.*)—the other provinces had no debt; by the peace of Munster, in 1648, Holland had a debt of 114,000,000. By the wars against Cromwell, in 1652; against Portugal, in 1654; against Sweden, 1655; against England, 1664; and against the bishop of Munster in 1665, which ended with the peace of Nimegnen, in 1678, the debt amounted to 160,000,000. By the peace of Ryswick, 1698, the debt had augmented to 214,000,000. During the war for the pragmatic sanction, which began in 1743, and ended by the peace of Aix-la Chapelle in 1748, it was 404,000,000. To this sum were added 50,000,000 more during the war with England in 1780, and with France in 1793. Since the revolution, 1795, and until the peace of Amiens, which ended the last war with England, 446 millions have been added, not counting patriotic donations, requisitions, forced loans, &c. The interest for these 1000 millions amounts to 29,460,492 florins. This debt is since augmented during the present war with several free and forced loans, the exact sum of which is not known, but is supposed at least to be 60,000,000, which shews the immense riches of that commonwealth, where no bank notes are in circulation, but all bills of exchange, contributions, &c. are paid with cash, mostly silver, as gold has a discount. (*N. Y. Com. Adv.*)

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late GEORGE BRAXTON, dec. are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated; and those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is anxious to close her administration as soon as possible.

MARY W. BRAXTON, *Adm'x.*
with the will annexed of
GEO: BRAXTON, *dec.*

King William county, Oct. 29, 1804. 1m

Miss ROBBINS,

AFTER making her sincere acknowledgments to her Friends and the Public, for that portion of patronage which she has experienced, wishes to inform her patrons, that she has removed her SCHOOL to a house nearly opposite to Mr. Copland's, on Shockoe Hill, where she can accommodate half a dozen young Ladies as Boarders.

October 29th, 1804.

JOHN HENRY,

HAS imported in the ship LATONA, captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small boxes of well assorted 4-4ths wide

IRISH LINEN,

purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particular

MADEIRA WINE,

in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on modern terms. Richmond, 30th October, 1804.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to extend the western boundary of the city of Richmond to the junction of the Westham and the Brooke roads, a small distance above the old rope walk, thence along the said Brooke road until it intersects a line to be extended a west course from the back line of the lots and tenements which were laid off by William Du-Val, (part of his land called Courts's) thence running on the said line an east course to the eastern branch of Shockoe creek, thence down the said branch (as the same may be straitened by the owners thereof) to Shockoe creek, thence down the same to the city line—including all the lands within the said boundary.

October 30.

A new Publication.

Just received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Cross-street, opposite the Bell Tavern, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who will please to favor him with their custom, that he will execute their work with neatness and dispatch, and flatters himself through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general satisfaction, and shall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the best materials, and has now on hand some handsome work finished in the neatest manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to those who may wish to have their work done in the London stile, that he can execute the same equal to any from London.

☞ The highest price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

FULL-BRED HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being very successful, for several years past, in breeding Horses from the best English Turf Stock, has now for sale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, consisting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the last season. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be shewn. They are very health, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wishes to get the best blood. If they are not sold at private sale, they will be set upto the highest bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the second Tuesday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of sale, one other third in six months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The subscriber has also three very fine English STALLIONS, to be sold at the same time and on the same terms, among them the famous horses Dragon and Archduke.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, Sept. 15th, 1804 (tNov.13.)

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premises,

MY TRACT of LAND in the county of Goochland, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Miller, Mr. Gideon Mims, and others, containing between five and six hundred acres, about 5 miles from the court house, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Josiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a wealthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extensive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is sufficient to work 10 hands, & in good order for cropping. Sixty or seventy bushels of wheat will be sowed in good time. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments: the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust on the land as a farther security.

On the same day and place, will be sold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchasers to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 8, 1804. 1aw13t

N. B. In order to accommodate purchasers, the Land would be divided into two or three tracts, as those inclined to buy might agree on.

FALL GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ship Susan & Polly, from London, and the ship Mary, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, October 6, 1804. 6w

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,

Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804 tds.

Notice!

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.
of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 3m.

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wishes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the West-Indies, or a port in Europe.—A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

MAIN-STREET—RICHMOND,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant Repeating Watches, Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, Oct. 17th, 1804. ep8w

The Subscribers

Have commenced business in the house lately occupied by James Fisher, under the firm of

FISHER & LESUEUR:

They offer for sale a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

On the usual terms.

JAMES FISHER.
JOHN L. LESUEUR.

Richmond, Oct. 8, 1804. 3w

☞ JAMES FISHER hopes those persons indebted to him will make payments immediately, as the nature of his business will not admit of further indulgence.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for 5th Circuit in the Virginia Distrist, bearing date the 6th day of June 1804, in behalf Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekel Edwards, against David Ross and others, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court-house, on the 29th day of November next,

A Tract of LAND.

IN said county, on Beaverdam Creek, containing fifteen hundred acres, more or less, including the land whereon the court-house is situated, bounded by the lands of Samuel Woodson and others, and commonly called *Ross's Goochland court-house Tract*, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, *D. M. for*
JOS. SCOTT, *M. D. V.*

October 15th, 1804. 13t.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, on Thursday the first day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Jacob Wheaton, dec.

ALL the stock on hand, consisting of a variety of TIN and COPPER WARE, Coppersmith's and Tinman's TOOLS, OLD METAL, one complete TURNING LATHE, &c. &c.

And on the following day, will be offered for sale, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Wheaton, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the deceased.

Six months credit, with approved security, will be allowed for all sums, above Ten Dollars, and cash for all sums under.

WM. COOK, Ex'or.

Richmond, October 11, 1804.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of the late JACOB WHEATON, are requested to come forward with their accounts; and those indebted, to make immediate payment. W. C.

ALMANACS

—For 1805—

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thousand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thousand,*		3,000
1	*two thousand,*		2,000
1	*one thousand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*seven,*		42,000
1	*first drawn No. on the* 10th *day,*		500
1	15th,		500
1	20th,		500
1	25th,		500
1	30th,		500
1	35th,		500
1	40th,		1000
1	45th,		1000
1	50th,		1000
1	55th,		1000
1	*first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only* 600 *tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 83, South Second-street.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-street*;
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-str.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No 16, *Bud-street*,
Managers.

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

Augus 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's, Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Mufical Inftruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ftreet, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flaant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To be sold, for ready Money.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. in order to raise the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 2d day of July 1804. till payment—and the further sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty four cents, with the like interest from the 29th day of September 1800, till payment, being the balance due on the two last instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, and secured by deed of trust, the following

Lands, Lots & Tenements,

OR such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale: An Estate or Plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT, containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also, the following Lots, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit—Lot, No 63. on which the ware-house is built; Lot, No. 75, on which is a store, now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes; and Lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 1st day of December next—and the Lands and Tenements aforesaid will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 19th October, 1804.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby requested to take notice; That the President and Directors of the said Insurance Company, have this day unanimously ordered, that the said Stockholders pay on the fixth day of December next, at their office in Alexandria, three dollars on each share of stock held by them in the stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the law of incorporation will shew the necessity of a punctual attention to this call.

By order of the President and Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

James B. Nicholls, Sec'ry.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any subscriber, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for by him, her or them, at the time appointed for such payment, every such share shall be forfeited, and all the monies paid thereupon for the use of the Company, and the holder or holders of such share or shares, shall moreover be liable for the remaining sums of money, when the same shall be called for by the President and Directors; to be recovered by them where the sum shall amount to twenty dollars and upwards, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of such shares, their executors or administrators, ten days notice of such motion, and where the sum called for be less than twenty dollars, by petition or warrant as the case may be."

Alexandria, October 18. 2aw6w.

*** Mr. Bowen, of Winchester; Mr. Green, of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, twice a week for six weeks.

The Lectures on Law and Police,

at the College of William and Mary, will commence on the 20th of November.

October 18th, 1804. tN20

Richmond, October 20th, 1804.

PROPOSALS

By RITCHIE & WORSLEY, and AUG. DAVIS,

For publishing by subscription, the

DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE *VIRGINIA CONVENTION*, ON THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the advantages of a work, whose character is so well established, as that of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, it would be useless to expatiate. A work which gives the most comprehensive account extant, of the proceedings and arguments on the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, certainly needs not the passing tribute of the mere mechanical Editor. If the reputation of a book which is so frequently mentioned has not already anticipated these eulogiums of the Editor, such a character, often mercenary, and always partial, can scarcely be expected to bring it into notice. If the merits of the work have been already appreciated, the eulogiums of the Editor will surely be unnecessary.

The Debates of the Virginia Convention are completely out of print. No more than 1500 copies of the first edition were ever *published*; and not more than one edition has ever appeared. Hence it is that the demand for this work has scarcely ever been supplied: and it is hence that the present publishers have been induced to print a second edition.

Several mistakes, which had crept into the former edition, will be corrected: the speeches will sometimes be disposed for a more satisfactory perusal, by distributing them into appropriate paragraphs: and the entire execution of the work will be in every respect more perfect.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work, which was divided into three volumes in the former edition, will now be comprised into one.
2. It will be printed with a new type, on very good paper, in the octavo form.
3. It will be bound in boards. An additional expence of 50 cents will be required for binding it in leather.
4. The price to subscribers will be three dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the copy. Non-subscribers will have to pay four dollars.
5. It is now in the press. The labor of two compositors and two pressmen is constantly employed upon it: and it may be expected to appear in Feb. or March, 1805.